## THE CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

Secretary Speed the Only Member Absent.

Decided Opposition to the Plan of the Reconstruction Committee.

Impediate Admission of Loyal Representatives from the Southorn States Advocated.

Betermination of the Cabinet to Abide by the President's Policy.

SECRETARY HARLAN ALONE SILENT

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill Passed in the House.

Bitter Attack on the President by Senator Henderson.

Letter from Wade Hampton Charging General Sherman with Firing Columbia, 8. C.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1866. IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

ent invited an expression of opinion from the notes of departments respecting the propositions re-red on Monday last by the Congressional Committee Reconstruction. An interesting and animated dis-on is said to have ensued, in which Secretary Sewainst the plan of the committee and in favor as positive as the Secretary of position to the plan recommend-itee, and expressed himself as strepolicy by the admission into Congress of from the Southern States. Secretary Stanton y decided in his opposition to the committee's n; he was for adhering to the policy which

nagreed upon and consistently pursued by the tration, and he was gratified that the President ught the subject to the consideration of the Cabiess of loyal representatives from the States rebellion. Secretary Harlan was rather retiand expressed no opinion. Postmaster Gene on was in favor of carrying out the policy of the President; but expressed some to the precise time at which loyal representam the Southern States should be admitted to meeting, being on a visit to his home in rt of the committee, and declared himself d conditions precedent to the admission of loyal atives from the Southern States in the shape of nts to the constitution, or by the passage of a included that mader the constitution no State deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and tors and Representatives ought to be at once into the respective houses as presented by law constitution. He was for a rigid adherence to itution as it is, and remarked that, having sust- to amendments. He remarked, in general that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it

tham, of Ohio, will tackle the Reconstruction ittee and report the first thing next Tuesday mornosition to amend it so that it will conform Mr. Bingham thinks only about two hours' time will be required to mould the whole thing into such shape that it will be acceptable to the President. In its present shape Mr. Bingham thinks the constitutional amendment lacks the element of secess with the Legislatures of the Northern States ome half dozen of which would in his spinion certainly sture to ratify it. The radicals believe they can easily make the Reconstruction Committee's work acceptable to be Provident, pass it atter a couple of days, get Ten-conce to ratify it and admit her representatives to Con-cess within twenty days.

hen all the States and all the people

The Rouse Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whem the Mexican loan endorsement scheme was referred, are about ready to report, and probably will do so on Thurs-day. It is understood that all the republican members iy. It is understood that all the republican members the committee, with the exception of Gen. Banks sted to report favorably upon the proposition.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. The are has been put in motion. The following ap-pointments were made by the President to-day:—Chief ingineer in the Revenue Cutter service of the United intes, Patrick Brannan; Deputy Postmaster—Henry W. lash, of Macomb, Ill.; Jacob Lanuaster, Burlington, Cosh, of Macomb, III.; Jacob Lanmaster, Burlington, R. J.; Abraham Thomson, Delaware, Ohio; J. M. Patteress, Piqua, Ohio; J. Q. Robinson, Bucyrus, Ohio; M. G. Sverts, Rutland, Va.; Lease Seely, Great Barrington, Mass.; Samuel Harper, Houston, Texas; Charles B. Briffin, Newark, Ohio; Henry R. Shome, Fremont, Chio; Thos. C. Moßwen, Sanducky, Ohio; Samuel H. Pietcher, Topeks, Kansas; Aaron F. Stevene, Nachua, M. Y.; Jacob Grandhomme, Ironton, Mo.; Robert S. Merthcott, Clarkeburg, Wost Virginia; John W. Veeder, Schenectady, M. Y.; Joseph P. Fessenden, Lewiston, Me.; Charles Asher, Bowling Green, Ky.; G. W. Wines, Clarksville, Tenn.; R. G. Greene, Petersburg, Va.; Consul at St. Johns, Canada Bast, Luther P. Blodgett; receiver public moneys at Yisalia, Cal., Tipton Lindsey. Twenty-two assensors and collectors of internal revenue in Southern States were also appointed to-day, Ofteen of which were for Virginia

A PARRICOD NAILED. The story going the rounds of the press that Representatives Delanc and Hubbell, of Ohlo, informed the President that General Carey had publicly denounced him is denied by those gentlemen. Neither is it true that the President has withdrawn General Carey's nomination as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second

According to a decision by the Commissioner of Inter-nal Revenue the income tax is being assessed under the old rates of five per cent and ten per cent, and the pro-posed amendments increasing the exemption from six hundred to one thousand dollars will not affect this as-sessment. Persons will also, for this year, have to pay

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and under consideration to-day the European mail line.

If. W. C. Barney, of New York, was before it by invitation, and furnished such facts and figures as he posperiod for My information. It appears that the postages
on the European mails for the last facal
year amounted to \$1,440,000, of which the United
lines. Post Office European received pair \$100,000.

the balance accruing to foreign steamers. A' bill will probably be reported ost ablahing a weekly line of mail steamers to Europe, with the rate of compe-

pacisions and and the momentum of the commissioner of Public Lands has decided that where a party make a homestead entry, and before the aspiration of five years settlement and cultivation such settler dies, the widow or representatives of the deceased may complete the title by paying for the hard and taking the evillence of purchase in favor of the heirs of the

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN IMBROGLIO. partment of State is in receipt of news De Europe which renders war extremely improbable between Austria and Prussia. The conduct of the latter Power is generally deprecated. The Queen of England has written a letter to that government expressing her disapprobation of its bearing in diplomatic intercourse with Austria, and strongly counselling peace.

PERSONAL. that the attractive and accomplished Mrs. Stever, the widewed daughter of the President, will shortly wed Edward Cooper, of Tennessee, member elect to Congress and the President's private secretary.

OLD DEMAND NOTES PRESENTED FOR REDEMPTION.

Fifty-three thousand dollars in the old demand notes were presented for redemption lately, leaving but two hundred and seventy-two thousandoutstanding.

Happears from the records in the War Department that with the exception of the President's proclamation none but verbal orders were given for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Major General Wilson says that Lieutenant Colonels Harndon and Pritchard are entitled to great credit for the seal and activity with which they conducted the pursuit, and that it is but simple justice to these worthy officers to remark of the capture. Colonel Pritchard says it was so dark that he could not distinguish the uniforms. In the

course of his narrative he says:—
On the return to the camp I was accosted by Davis from among the prisoners, who asked if I was the efficer in command; and upon my answering him that I was, and asking him what I was to call him, he replied that I might call him what or whoever I pleased; when I replied to him that I would call him Davis, and upon a moment's hemitation he said that was his name. Then he suddenly drow himself up with true royal dignity and exclaimed:—"I suppose you consider it bravery to charge a train of defenceless women and children; but is is theft and vandalism."

WHY NAVY OPPICERS ARE DESARRED THE PRIVI-LEGE OF VISITING WASHINGTON. cretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution

of the Senate asking whether and by what authority rs are debarred of the privilege of visiting

Whenever an individual enters the military service of the country, in the army or navy, he necessarily surrenders the rights and privileges which other citizens enjoy, and becomes amenable to military law and discipline; that any suspension of military control over officer or private is an indulgence that may be modified or withdrawn without infringing upon his rights as a citizen; that it is enly an indulgence that any officer on pay is at any time "not on duty," and that this permission may be withdrawn at any time; and if the interests of the service demand it the officer may be kept continually on duty without infringing or impairing his rights or privileges, and that this species of control is essential to military discipline. He further says:—The recent regulation curtailing the privileges which officers of the navy have enjoyed of visting the seat of government at pleasure when not on duty is similar to one which has been long in existence with respect to the officers of the army. Although the navy regulation is less stringent than the army orders now in force, until the recent war, during which the services of every available officer of the navy was needed on duty affect or ashore, the necessity of such a regulation was even greater with respect to the officers of the navy than with respect to those of the army. Although the navy regulation is less stringent than the army orders now in force, until the recent war, during which the services of every available officer of the navy was needed on duty affect or ashore, the necessity of such a regulation was even greater with respect to the officers of the navy than with respect to those of the army. As regards personal appeals to the President there is one instance where an officer had been placed on the retired list for drunkenness, and the proceedings of the Beard which retired him had been confirmed by President Lincoln. He made application to visit washington and present him appeal to the President of the United States or to Conviews. Conviews and the Pr

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Robert A, Hill, of Mississippi, to be United States District Judge for the District of Mississippi.

The following deputy postmasters were confirmed:— Cofficient F. Huck, Winena, Minn.; Jacob H. Stewart, St. Paul, Minn.; David Chamberlain, Leroy, N. Y.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Wirst Session.

EENATE.

THE AWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS. A communication from the Secretary of War transmit ting a report of the evidence upon which the awards for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis were distrib

INTER-STATE INSURANCE. Mr. TRUMBULI, (iep.) of Ill., presented a petition for the enactment of equal and just laws for inter-State in-surance; also a petition for the establishment of a bureau

Mr. TRUBBULL presented the petition of one hundred and fifty-six citizens of Stanton, Va., representing that the troops have recently been withdrawn from that place; that the Union men are being persecuted by rebels, and praying for the return of the troops for the protection of loyal mae. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ZER BURNING OF COLUMBIA, E. C.—INTERS FROM WADE SANTON.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., read the following letter from General Wade Hampton on the subject of Columbia, South Carolina:—

Win. Woone, Miss., April 21, 1005.

To the Hea. Raymant Johnson, United States Senate:—
San—A few days ago I saw in the published proceedings of Congress that a petition from Benjamin Hawles, of Condition of the Johnson, S. C., saling componention for the destriction of his house by the federal army in Fobruary, 1805, had been presented to the Senate, accompanied by a letter from Major tieneral Sherman. In this letter General Sherman uses the following language:—

lumbia, S. C., asking compensation for the destriction of his house by the federal army in Fabruary, 1868, had been presented to the Henate, accompanied by a letter from Major teneral Externan. In this letter General Bherman uses the following language:—

"The citizens of Columbia set fire to thousands of hales of action rolled out this the actrests, and which were burning as an interest of the control of the citizens of the citizens and which were burning as a sariy as nine o'deck, and I aw impedit was in the city as early as nine o'deck, and I aw impedit was in the city as early as nine o'deck, and I aw impedit was in the city as efforts were made to extinguish them, but a high and airway wind kept them alive. I gave no orders for the burning of your city; but, on the contrary, the confagration resulted from the great improduced of cutting the coston bales, whereby the contents were spread to the wind, so that is became an impossibility is arrest the fire. I saw, in your Columbia newspaper, the printed order of General Wade Hampion, that on the approach of the Yankee army all the cotion should thus be burned, and from what I saw myself I have use hesitation in saying that he was the cause of the This same charge, made against me by General Sherman, having been brought before the Senate of the United States, I am naturally most solicitons to vindicate myself before the same tribunal. But my State has no representative in that body. Those who should be her constitutional representatives and exponents there are debarred the right of entrance into those halls. There are none who have the right to speak for the Statin, none to participate in the lagitation which governs her, alone to impose the taxes she is called upon to pay, and none to vindicate her as one from interpresentation, injustice or slander. Under these circumstances I appeal to pay and none to be well as the asset of the firm of the pay and none to vindicate her as not from interpresentation, injustice or slander. Under these circumstances I appeal t

matter fully. Sot only is this due to themselves and to the reputation of the United States Army, but also to justice and to truth.

Trusting that you will pardon me for troubling you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. WADE HAMPTON.

and case of control of Mo., took the floor in con-ment session. Mr. Hinderson, (rep.) of Mo., took the floor in con-tinuation of a speech begun yesterday, contending for the constitutional right of Congress to adopt the above amendment. In conclusion, he said he know very well that the amendment would be attacked all over the coun-try as an unconstitutional curb upon the President. He amendment. In conclusion, he said he knew very well that the amendment would be attacked all over the country as an unconstitutional curb upon the President. He believed that if offices were to be given out as rewards for political purposes the practice would end in the disruption of the government. He was not afraid of the preposition returning to plague the inventors. He had no appointment to ask of the Fresident, and he was satisfied that if he did ask any he would not receive them, judging from the character of some recently made. He believed the policy of the President was well calculated to blast the hopes of Union men in this country. He did not believe the President attempted to carry out the advice given him by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and certain democratic newspapers of the West, it would insvitably lead to war, and the result would be the same as of that between King Charles and the English Parliament. The real controversy was on the rights of the freed negroes, the President contending that they had, if the President would persist in this power in every constitutional manner.

Mr. Johnson said as he understood the pohey of the President it was that of his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln. But that had nothing to do with the question before the Senate. It ought to ascertain what was constitutionally right in the matter, and stand by it. He contended that Senate. It ought to ascortain what was constitutionally right in the matter, and stand by it. He contended that the proposed amendment struck a vital blow at the progratives of the President, and was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. CLARK, from the committee of conference or disagreeing votes of the bill in relation to the his corpus, made a report; which was agreed to. The bill now goes to the President. ODE: DESCRIPTION OF THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

an amendment which he proposed to offer to one of the bills reported yesterday by the Committee on Reconstruction, and which was ordered to be printed. It provides that, whenever the proposed constitutional amendment shall have become part of the constitution, and Tennessee or Arkansas shall have ratified the name, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have established an equal and lost season of arkansas.

Franchisement, (rep.) of Ohio, also sent up a substitute, vote.

Mr. Bixmin, (rep.) of Ohio, also sent up a substitute, which he proposed to offer for the bill, and which was also ordered to be printed. It provides that whenever any State lately in insurrection shall have raticled in good faith and irrevocably the above recited amendment, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in existentially therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duty elected and qualified, may, after having taken the oaths of office required by law, he admitted into Congress as such.

The Collection of the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs; which was considered and passed.

EXMORITING THE STATE OF T

Preedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Ellow and that bill did not cover the object intended by the resolution.

THE FAY DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Rick, (rep.) of Mass, from the Committee on Navial Affairs, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill for the better organization of the pay department of the navy.

The amendments were concurred in.

TREADE OF THE BLL REGULATING THE CARRIAGE OF FASTRICATE IN STRAM AND OTHER VASSIGA.

The House then proceeded, as the regular business jp order, to the consideration of the bill reported on the lith of April, from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the act of Jury 4, 1864, to encourage immigration, and the act of March 3, 1856, to regulate the carriage of passengers in steambhips and other vessels.

Mr. BARLING, (rap.) of N. Y., recognized the importance of the bill, particularly to the port of New York and other ports on the Atlantic coast. He should like, however, to have incorporated in it some provisions of a bill which he had introduced.

Mr. Warmensky, (rep.) of Ill., said that the bill was before the Committee on Commerce, and would undonitedly be reported back favorably.

Mr. Darling expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and offered several amendments of details, which were agreed to.

Mr. Channar, (dem.) of N. Y., required explanation as to the fourteenth section, referring to the duty of naval surveyors, and subsequently moved to strike out the section.

to the fourieraith section, referring to the duty of naval surveyors, and subsequently moved to strike out the section.

Mr. Donnelly, (rep.) of Min., opposed the amendment, and showed that the vital part of the bill was contained in the section proposed to be streken out, and that the country owed it to humanity to protect the emigrants from disease arising from overcrowding, and if it did not protect them it must expect to have pestilence brought to our shores. He referred to the overcrowding of vessels in which cholera broke out, and which are now in the harbors of New York and Halifax, threatening the safety of the whole country.

The amendment was rejected.

After some further discussion the bill was passed.

The following are the important sections of the bill:

SECTION I. That no person except the officers of the customs, the sanilary officers and immigration against appointed by law of the respective fixing shall go on board at portal shall have intercourse with such possess grains appointed shall have intercourse with anch possess many and shall have intercourse with anch possess of the sustainal have been landed, except by the written permission of the superintendents of immigration as such ports.

SEC, A. That in every possenger as hip carrying passengers to reform the United States all the male passengers of the age of twelve years and upwards who shall not occupy herties with their wives shall be herthed in the fore part of the ship in a compariment divided of from the grace appointed to the other passengers by a substantial and well secured bulk-seed, which to pening into or communicating of any ship or vessel violating the profitions and upon conviction, punished by a fine of not less than one nundred nor more than all well are more or captain of any ship or vessel violating the profitions and upon conviction, punished by a fine of not less than one nundred nor more than all well are more or captain of any ship or vessel violating the profitions of any ship or well arrived grown as feeding the su

Committee on Freedmen.

Mr. Nira.ex, idem, of Ind., inquired how the titles to the school houses were to be taken.

Mr. Etsor repised that they were to be taken in the name of the United States.

Mr. Nira.ex inquired whether this was to be a permanent or a temporary afair.

Mr. Etsor repised that it must necessarily be temporary. The school houses heretofore used for colored children had been buildings taken from the rebels—deserted school houses, and buildings taken from the made available as such. These buildings were being taken back from the possession of the Bureau and roturned to the owners. The time had come when one hundred and twenty-five thousand children, white and black, would be turned out of these school buildings, unless the government interposed.

Mr. Chastan demanded of Mr. Eliot what authority he could show for having white children in the South educated by the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Etsor replied that in conducting the affairs of the Bureau education had been given to the children of refugees as well as to the children of freedmen.

Mr. Etsor such that white and colored children were now being educated together under the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Etsor wald he did not know, but that he supposed the abades of color ran together so that sometimes they could not distinguish between white and colored. The gentleman must inquire of his democratic friends how this happened to be so.

Mr. Etsor regarded the Freedmen's Bureau as a very good child, and he was not absorbated of the seffection.

Mr. Etsor regarded the Freedmen's Bureau as a very good child, and he was not absorbated of the seffection.

the commonwealth of Manuschusetts on the state of Union and the duties of the government to the freed which were laid on the table.

THE COLORIZATION EXPERIMENT IN EATH.

Mr. Darrico presented a political for reimburgement

systems of China, France, Holland, England and the United States to show the immense importance of these artificial modes of water communication.

Mr. Cook, (rep.) of Ill., also spoke in support of the bill. He regarded this as a practical measure. The report of Captain Williams, of the United States Engineers, which was printed in the documents of the twenty-fourth Congress, demonstrates the practicability of the measure. The cost was small; it had been estimated then at from \$3,500,000 to \$4,700,000, depending upon the route selected, three routes having been surveyed. As to the constitutionality of the measure he had no doubt. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars had been expended on shore defences on the attantic coast; the construction of this canal was the best defence that could be secured for the three thousand miles of lake coast, studded with towns and cities, and with a trade employing four thousand sail—an interest greater than any other to be defended from a foreign enemy. Any enemy that had the naval supremacy on the lakes would have all that interest at its command. The United States was limited to one small war vessel on the lakes while Gr at Britain jud the power to bring through her Welland Canal into the lakes a fleet of vessels that would give her naval supremacy there at the outbreak of hostilities. If Congress had the power to defend the sea coast by means of shore defence, it had also the constitutional power to construct a ship canal as a work of defence. As a commercial measure it would be a work of immense imperiance, in cheapening the taste produce from the West to the East.

mon with the people of the North Atlantic seaboard, to procure cheap food, and as time rolled on that would become more and more the great interest of all the Eastern and Northeastern States, while it would become more and more the great interest of all the Eastern and Northeastern States, while it would become more and more the lacerest of the grain producing West to obtain access to markets. This work was part of a grand scheme of work on wheh Congress must some day or other enter to facilitate communication between the grain producing and grain consuming portions of the country. He should, threfore, favoor it, and every project for the same purpose which he should consider as constitutional. The centern partion of the country was drifting rapidly into the condition in which England found herself bolore the repeal of the Crent law, when her whole protective policy disappeared before the great paramon in messaily of obtaining cheap food for the people. That necessity broke down her policy, broke down her prejudiess, and led to an entire change of lies whole course of legislation. The same thing must sconer or later prove true in the eastern portion of this continent. Facilities of communication between the two sections tended to re-mains and consolidate, not to reconstruct, but consolidate the union of the States, and to make that union perpetual, because it made the States one in interest, as they were one in destiny. He had not examined the bill in its details with any accuracy, but he had great confidence in the committee which lad it in charge and in his colleague (Mr. Van Horn) who had it under his particular supervision.

Mr. Bulano, (rep.) of Ohio, asked him whether he knew the amount which the bill would take out of the Treasury.

Mr. Raymon replied that it proposed to lend the

be deemed to be duly organized.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, in favor of the passage of a bill to equalize bountees paid to soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMERICAN PROFESSA, EVG.

Mr. J. M. HUMPHREY introduced a joint resolution and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant American registers to certain vessels. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commèrce. Also a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund more paid by A. Sherwood, and others, for duties improperly collected. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commèrce.

The House at five P. M. adjourned.

FIRES.

Fire in Cherry Street.

was discovered in the lumber yard owned by G. P. B. Hoyt & Son, No. 250 Cherry street. It originated apparently under the outside stairs leading to the second floor of the office, and was no doubt, the work of an incendiary. The flames spread rapidly, and before aximguished the lumber was damaged to the extent of \$10,000; insured for \$5,000 in the Market and Atlantic Insurance Companies. The building No. 34 Jaffarron street, adjoining the lumber vard, is owned by Mr. Hoyt, and is occupied by him as a dw limz. The side window were burned, and the building damaged to the extent of \$200, and the furniture about \$100. Insured for \$500 on furniture and \$1,000 on building, in the Mechanica and Traders' Insurance Company. red in the lumber yard owned by G. P.

CLAVERACE, N. Y., April 30, 1866 about twenty miles above, and the Woodstock mountain is on fire at other points too distant to be connected. The northwest wind is blowing a rale, and the rapid progress of the fire can be clearly noted, burning more fearedly at some points as it selects on some fresh everareen forest Everguens are of course drier at this season than any other, as they are just shedding their of the tesses—their attumn, in fact. The fire is nowhere near the Mountain House. In the larger tract, where it seems to spread most rapidly, there must be more than few thousain acres already burned over. It seems to be back of Sugertics.

Large Fire in Canada West.

Hurning of the Steamer Gibbons.

The steamer Gibbons was burned at Hirschman's Lake between Augusta and Savannah, on Friday, with fix hun'red bales of cotton. The vessel and cargo are total loss.

Five at Grand Rapids. A fire at Grand Rapids, Michigan, this morning, datents, making a total loss of \$100,000; inguranc \$40,000.

Pire in Philadelphia.

The extensive saw and pisuing mill of John D. School on Iwenty-first, above Chestnat street, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with a heavy stack of logacy, &c. The loss is not acceptained, has is probable covered by insurance.

Pire in Lansingburg.
Taor, N. Y., May 1, 1
A fire occurred in Lansingburg last right, be
State and Congress and below Market street, desi
the ancient Judge Hotel, Pierce's carpeater sissome baras, &c. Loss \$12,000; mostly insured,
fire was the work of an incendiary.

A TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, at HIRAR AND DIRRON'S, 59 Bowery. Three-ply and Inguin Carpets, Oliclotts, 2c., at low prices; 5 frame Body Hrussels, 45 50 per yard; English Brussels, 51 50; Oliclotts at 2c. per yard; prices and Carpets Mattings, all critis, at 30c. and 40c, by the piece of yard. Lock for No. 59 Howery.

A. A.—REFRIGERATORS—BASSPORD'S CELE-A. brated Nonparedi. The most perfect Refrigerator ever unantifactured. Water Coolers, Ice Pitchers, Silver Plated Ware, Table Gutlery, Cooking Charalle, and all other House Furnishing Goods, at BASSFORD'S great Central Basses, Cooper Institute, sign of the golden kettle, corner store.

A No. 109 North Seventh street, Williamsburg, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that last December I was a severely afficied with rheumatism as to be unable to more for three weeks, and that after having taken but there done of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health."

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK HERE—YOU CAN BUY best white Coffee, Sugar, &c., at THOS. R. AGNEWS 500 and 262 Green wich street, corner of Murray street, at 182 per lb. Splendid new crup Teas at 21 per lb. Coffee 182, to 150, and everything class at greatly reduced prices. THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE AGE!

It was left for A. RUSS & CQ. to make the discovery what kind of Tohaces was needed to make a lorance, clew, having discovered it, they are now using it is the brand known as the SOLAR.

You hear from all who have used it, "I have never tasted anything before that can compare with the fedar,"

For the benefit of those who have not had the good fortune to taste it we would reading them the brand is SOLAR.

Don't mistake the brand.

taste it we would remind them the manual solican on't mistake the brand,
SOLAR FINE CUT CHEWING TORACCO.

Manufactured at the City Tohacco Works, 25 and 250 Fall

FOR SALE-A LORNSRD SHOTAURART, DOWN town; doing good business, which can be extended, in the or Sanday work; need to be the sale of the sa